

## MEXICO. VICE-CONSUL SHUT OUT IN THE COLD.

Reported Deadlock in  
the City of  
Mexico.

U. S. Consul-General Bar-  
low Asks His Subordin-  
ate's Resignation.

MR. BENNETT WONT GO.  
Doorkeeper Ordered to Prevent  
Him from Entering the Con-  
sulate, and Does So.

CAUSE OF QUARREL NOT KNOWN.

Barlow's Only Explanation of His De-  
mand Was Couched in the  
Laconic Phrase "For  
Cause."

City of Mexico, Oct. 27.—Startling  
stories are circulated here about the re-  
lations between the United States Consul  
General Barlow, and Vice-Consul Bennett.  
The latest phase of the situation is re-  
ported to be that Mr. Bennett was ig-  
norantly denied admission to the Con-  
sulate, by order of his superior.

This incident is quoted as a sequel to  
the deadlock that is understood to have  
existed between the two officials for some  
time. Mr. Barlow is said to have de-  
manded the Vice-Consul's resignation, "for  
cause." Mr. Bennett presumably declined  
to resign, or to relinquish any part of his  
duties. Neither persuasion nor threats could  
move him.

Innocent apparently by his subordinate's  
determination not to be ousted, Consul-  
General Barlow today ordered the door-  
keeper not to admit Mr. Bennett to the  
building. At least, that is the way Mr.  
Bennett's friends tell the story. They say  
that when the Vice-Consul sought to pass  
into the Consulate he was intercepted by  
the doorkeeper, who said:

"You cannot come in here."

"What is the meaning of this?" exclaimed  
Mr. Bennett.

"I'm sorry, sir," was the reply, "but it's  
the Consul-General's orders."

"Has Mr. Barlow said that I should be  
prevented from entering my own office?"

"Yes, sir."

The Vice-Consul preserved his equanimi-  
ty and retired in good order. No one ap-  
peared to know the origin of his quarrel  
with Mr. Barlow.

# NEWS OF THE WORLD CABLED BY JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS.

## HAVANA.

### RED CROSS SHIP A TOTAL WRECK.

Schooner Kate Goes Ashore  
on a Reef on the Coast  
of Pinar Del Rio.

Havana, Oct. 27.—Captain Forsaker,  
of the United States Military Commission,  
is out of danger and doing splendidly.

The steam launch belonging to the Ar-  
tillery Depot foundered this morning in-  
side the bay, close to the entrance of the  
harbor. No lives were lost.

The schooner Kate, which left Key West on  
October 19 with a cargo of Red Cross stores  
and medical supplies for the Cuban forces  
under General Jose Miguel Gomez, at San-  
tiago de Cuba, struck on the San Carlos  
reefs at daylight on October 22, between  
the Levisa and Arena Cays, Province of  
Pinar del Rio. The crew escaped by

swimming and wading through the  
swamps for hours. The schooner and  
her cargo are a total loss.



MME. DREYFUS

## LONDON.

### ENGLAND HONORS GENERAL KITCHENER.

Soudan Hero Returns and France  
Heads of British Protectorate  
in Egypt.

London, Oct. 27.—General Kitchener  
arrived here this afternoon and was greet-  
ed by the Commander-in-Chief of the British  
forces, General Lord Wolseley, and  
other high military officers. The Grenadi-  
ers formed a guard of honor at the rail-  
road station and General Kitchener re-  
ceived an ovation from the enthusiastic  
thousands of people assembled to welcome  
him back from Egypt. The scene of en-  
thusiasm was almost unprecedented.

The crowds at the railway station were  
so dense that the police were unable to  
cope with them. The barriers and the  
police cordons were carried away together  
and the multitude surged into the reserved  
portion of the station.

As the Sirdar issued from the royal wait-  
ing room, expecting to step into his car-  
riage, he found himself confronted with an  
impenetrable mass, cheering, gesticulating  
and shouting "Bravo, Herbert, God bless  
you, my boy!" Cheers for the avenger of  
Gordon! and kindred cries. His face  
beamed with pleasure at the popular  
greeting.

When he attempted to make his way  
through the crowd his hat was "smashed  
in," and the police had to save him forcibly  
from the attention of enthusiastic guards-  
men who desired to carry him on their  
shoulders through the throng.

All attempts to clear a passage were  
fruitless. The Sirdar was forced to retire  
and was finally smuggled out of the station  
through a distant corner of the building.  
General Kitchener arrived at Dover this  
afternoon from Paris and was frantically  
cheered by the enthusiastic crowds of peo-  
ple assembled to welcome him home. He  
was met at the landing place by Major  
General Sir William Francis Butler, the  
military commander of the Dover district,  
and by the Mayor, corporation and local  
functionaries. Later General Kitchener  
was presented with an address of congratula-  
tion.

The Paris Evening Post this morning pub-  
lishes an interview with General Kitchener  
during the course of which the British offi-  
cer is quoted as saying:  
"I am only a soldier and an ignorant of  
diplomacy, which is not my business. I  
hope the diplomatists will succeed in set-  
tling amicably the difficulty. I can only  
praise the French, particularly Major Mar-  
chand, who received me at Pashoda with  
charming cordiality. I shall always retain a  
pleasant recollection of that reception."  
"The situation is slightly regarded as  
most critical, but I cannot approve of those  
who say war is the only solution. A calm,  
courageous discussion will give a solution  
acceptable to both nations. I have entire  
confidence in diplomacy, and perhaps my  
opinion of Major Marchand's exploit may  
contribute to the result which we all de-  
sire."

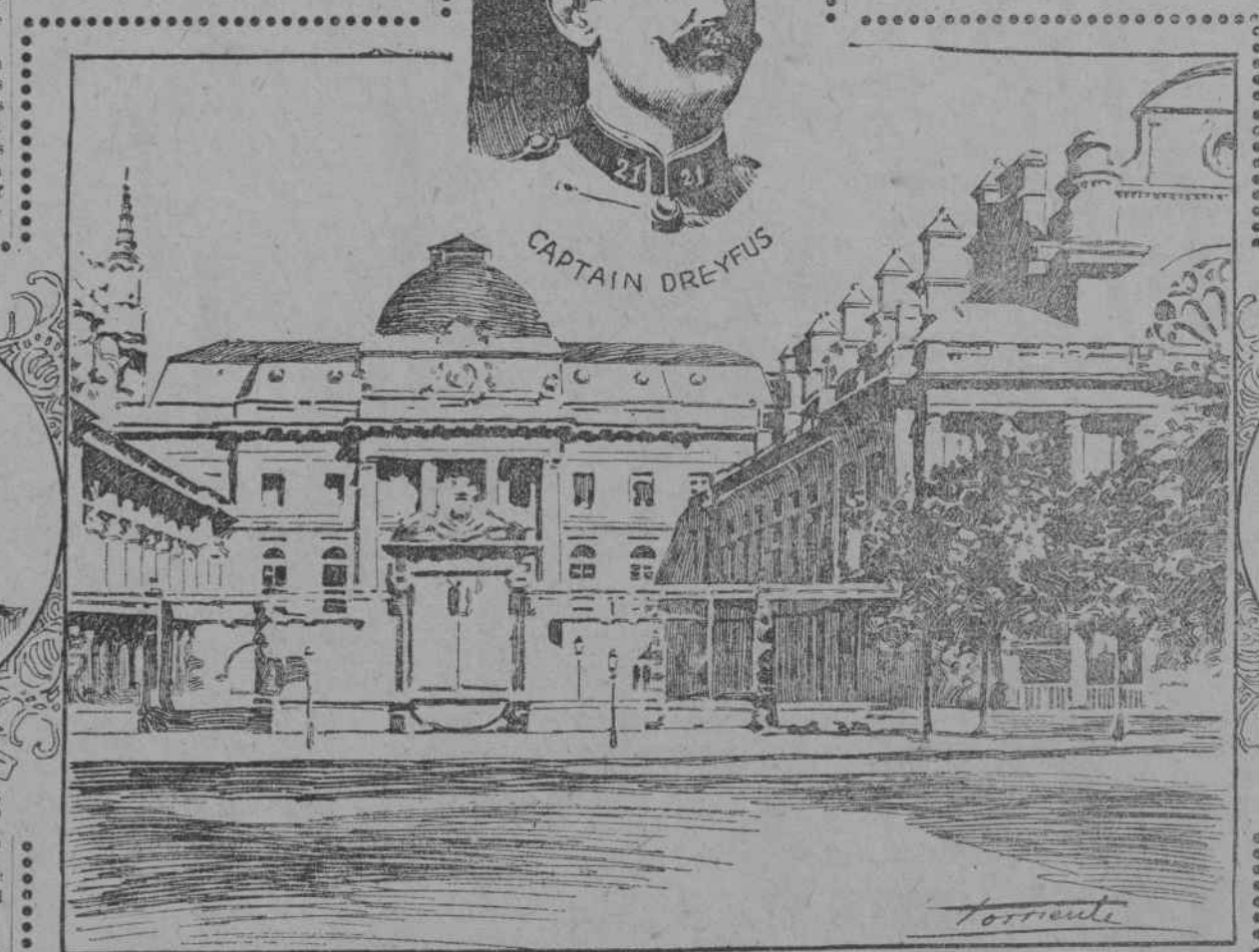
A Cabinet council was held at the For-

## PARIS.

### DREYFUS GETS A HEARING IN THE HIGHEST COURT OF FRANCE.

Counsel for the Accused Sur-  
prises the Judges with  
Picquart's Letter.

MOB CHECKED BY POLICE.



Palais de Justice and Characters in the Dreyfus Trial.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Court of Cas-  
sation, which is to decide upon the  
question of reopening the case of Al-  
fred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island,  
who is alleged to have been falsely con-  
victed of selling important military plans to  
agents of a foreign power, opened at noon  
today. The hall was very full of people,  
but there was no demonstration around the  
Palace of Justice. The gates, however, were  
closed, as a matter of precaution, and only  
ticket holders were admitted. The few  
spectators about the palace were kept  
moving by the police, and inside the build-  
ing municipal guards were stationed in all  
the corridors leading to the court room.

Mme. Dreyfus, who was counsel for M.  
Zola during the latter's famous trial, was  
seated among the lawyers occupying the  
first row. Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the pris-  
oner, was provided with a seat in a cor-  
ner. She was represented by Maître Mor-  
nard.

The Dreyfus appeal case was called im-  
mediately after the opening of the court.  
M. Bard opened the proceedings by re-  
ferring to the excitement and scandals  
caused by the case, even before the appeal  
for a revision of the trial was lodged. He  
then reviewed the history of the case from  
the arrest of Dreyfus, and said his con-  
demnation was for one of the crimes which  
inspire universal horror, and it struck one  
of those in whom the country had the most  
confidence.

Confining the counsel spoke of the  
efforts made to obtain a revision of the  
case, referred to the denunciation of Ma-  
jor Esterhazy, and reviewed Mme. Drey-  
fus's appeal for a revision of the case. In  
so doing, M. Bard said this appeal was  
based on the assumption that the border-  
line was written by Major Esterhazy. He  
then pointed out that there were sus-  
picious facts which justify the request for  
the revision. Mme. Dreyfus contended that  
her husband did not write the bordereau,  
which some of the experts declared he did  
write. The Court, therefore, would have  
to examine these facts and decide whether a  
revision was justified.

M. Bard added that the appeal for a re-  
vision was decided upon in consequence  
of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's con-  
fession that he had forged a document in  
the case; but M. Bard said this forgery  
was committed in 1896 and could not  
alone be regarded as ground for a revision  
or for an annulment of the judgment ren-  
dered in 1894.

Henry's Evidence Valueless.  
Nevertheless, M. Bard then said, Lieut-  
enant-Colonel Henry had committed for-  
gery, his evidence was the most crushing  
against Dreyfus, and he continued, the  
evidence of a forger is open to suspicion.  
There was, therefore, the presumption of  
innocence, based upon fresh facts, which  
led to the appeal for a revision of the  
case, and there was also ground to ask  
whether another new fact had not been  
brought to light as to whether Dreyfus  
was really the author of the bordereau  
and note written to Major Esterhazy, and  
found in the apartment of Mile. Pays, in  
which the writer asked what he should  
do respecting the bordereau.

M. Bard next read Colonel Du Paty de

Clam's report of the arrest of Dreyfus,  
then a captain of French artillery, doing  
his duty, in which the Colonel said that  
Dreyfus, while writing to his dictation,  
"betrayed intense excitement."

M. Bard also said, denied to  
Colonel Du Paty de Clam that he ever had  
Colonel Picquart had with him for the  
signature of the bordereau.

Then the attorney cited further facts fa-  
vorable to the revision, and expressed as-  
tonishment at the manner in which the  
whole affair had been conducted. He re-  
ferred to the fact that the residence of  
Colonel Picquart had been searched, while  
the residence of Major Esterhazy, who  
was directly accused, was not searched.

He also severely criticized Major Bava-  
ry's report on the charges against Major Es-  
terhazy, and he further said that the hand-  
writing experts, Belhomme and Varinard,  
were lunatics, whose testimony was un-  
reliable.

After referring to the fact that the ex-  
perts who examined the bordereau differed  
widely in opinion, M. Bard concluded with  
expressing the belief that if the bordereau  
was the principal factor in the condemnation  
of Dreyfus on the testimony of experts  
his condemnation was not justified.

Great stress was laid by M. Bard on Col-  
onel Picquart's letter of July 13, 1898, to  
the Minister of Justice, in which he gave  
seven principal arguments against the prob-  
ability of the guilt of Dreyfus, including  
the impossibility of Dreyfus procuring the  
plans of fortresses and projects for the  
movements of troops undetected, whereas  
Major Esterhazy had free access thereto.

This letter also cites interviews with  
Colonel Picquart had with Generals Elliot  
and Gonze, and says:  
"With the proof in my hands I have  
established the innocence of Dreyfus."  
"To this General Gonze replied, according  
to the letter to the Minister of Justice:  
"What is it to you if Dreyfus is on Devil's  
Island?"

Colonel Picquart—"But he is innocent."  
General Gonze—"You know Mercier (for-  
mer Minister of War and Senator) for-  
mer Military Governor of Paris) are mixed  
up in this affair. Do you wish to compro-  
mise them?"

The letter then continued that on leaving  
General Gonze, Colonel Picquart declared  
he was convinced of the innocence of Drey-  
fus, and he proposed to fight the matter  
out and reveal what he knew. These  
statements upon the part of the attorney  
caused a sensation in court.

After further reference to  
Colonel Picquart's charges that the Ministry of War  
and the General Staff had tampered with  
documents and had manufactured evidence  
in the Dreyfus case, and a presentation of  
the contradictory statements of Colonel  
Picquart and the Minister of War relative  
to the secret documents alleged to  
have been consigned to the court-mar-  
shal, the hearing of the case was adjourned  
until to-morrow. The court house was  
emptied quickly. There were no demon-  
strations and no cries of any sort.

Kept the Mob Out.  
During the session of the court an anti-  
revisionist mob, numbering about one hun-  
dred persons and headed by MM. Drumont,  
Miliouvo and Lasker, shouting "Vive  
France" and "A mort les Juifs!" ("Death  
to the Jews!"), attempted to enter the  
Court of Cassation. But the passage of  
the mob was barred by the police and

Mme. Dreyfus and M. Labori  
Silently Watch the  
Proceedings.

COURT MAY COMPROMISE.

large reinforcements were sent to guard the  
approaches to the court.

The belief is general to-night that the  
Court of Cassation will pronounce either  
for revision or for annulment of the de-  
cision in the Dreyfus case, as either course  
would entail awkward consequences. To  
avoid these it is expected the Court will  
decide that, as the affair now presents it-  
self, there has been no treason, and that  
therefore the condemnation pronounced upon  
Colonel Picquart by the court-mar-  
shal cannot be upheld.

M. Dupuy, who is now forming a new  
Cabinet, was interviewed as he was leaving  
the Court. He said the question of the  
Dreyfus revision was purely judicial, add-  
ing: "No honest politician will decline to  
accept the decision which shall be given."

The Courrier du Soir says that the re-  
velations in the report of M. Bard, before the  
Court of Cassation, as to the part played  
by some members of the General Staff,  
have produced a strong effect in military  
circles and are "likely to result in a re-  
action tending to put an end to the an-  
tagonism between the civil and military au-  
thorities."

London, Oct. 28.—The Paris cor-  
respondent of the Daily News says: "The  
Brisson Cabinet was overturned ostensibly  
because it failed to protect the army from  
slanders. The facts are that the Ministers  
constantly but vainly urged the slanders  
staff officers to take proceedings against  
their slanderers. General Mercier, General  
Zurlinden and General Chamone all de-  
clined to assist the Government in win-  
ning the army's honor on the plea that it  
was useless to proceed against 'blimy  
newspaper' men."

"General Chamone's resignation was  
aimed to prevent the civil power getting  
hold of the Dreyfus dossier. It was cal-  
culated that if he went out, slandering the  
door, the Government would be beaten by  
Parliament, afraid of having the army  
and the people against it. The coup was  
for today (Thursday), but M. De-  
roulede's sting provoked Chamone to precipitate  
the matter."

"However, the desired object has been ac-  
complished. M. Brisson was unable during  
the suspension of the sittings of the Cham-  
ber on Tuesday to obtain M. Faure's signa-  
ture for the nomination of a new Minister  
for War. Had he succeeded, the secret  
dossier would now be before the Court of  
Cassation; but M. Lockroy, as an ad-  
interim War Minister, cannot take the initia-  
tive. The custodians of the dossier can  
refuse to let him see it."

## SANTIAGO.

### WOOD CONSULTS WITH RODRIGUEZ.

Cuban Patriots Ready to  
Disband if Supplied  
with Money.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 27.—General  
Wood left here today on board the dis-  
patch boat Hist, accompanied by his aide-  
camp and clerical staff, for the purpose  
of visiting Manzanillo, and to instruct  
Colonel Pettit to arrange the conduct of  
the civil business there.

The French Consul here has written to  
General Wood protesting strongly against  
the order prohibiting the landing of  
negroes from Hayti. General Wood re-  
plied that he could not allow any more  
pamperers here, as there were too many of  
them.

William James, who was well-known to

all the correspondents during the war as  
an open enemy of the Cuban submarine  
cable, died here today of fever.

General Rodriguez, the insurgent com-  
mander, visited General Wood at the pal-  
ace this morning. He was accompanied  
by Colonel Garcia, who acted as inter-  
preter, and remained over an hour. He said  
he was immensely pleased with the man-  
ner in which things are conducted here  
and congratulated General Wood on the  
work he has accomplished.

It is believed the Cubans might disband  
when arrangements are made to give them  
one or two hundred dollars each.

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## VIENNA.

### HERE'S A FORTUNE THAT NOBODY OWNS.

No Heir to Claim Sev-  
eral Hundred Thou-  
sand Dollars.

Nor Does Any One Know Dr.  
Guido de Freye, Who Died  
Alone in Vienna.

CLEWS LEAD TO NOTHING.

His Cards Say "Practical Phy-  
sician, Spokane," but He Is  
Unknown There.

MONEY TO BE SENT TO AMERICA.

Our Consul Will Claim the Property if  
the Exhaustive Search for  
Friends Sheds No  
Light.

Vienna, Oct. 27.—The municipal author-  
ities of this city are at their wits' end to  
know what to do with the several hundred  
thousand dollars in bonds, money and  
other property left by an American physi-  
cian who died recently in one of the fas-  
hionable private hotels here.

In the month of June this American, who  
called himself Dr. Guido Bruno Charles de  
Freye, came here from San Francisco, with  
the object of spending an office as a spe-  
cialist. Two or three days after his ar-  
rival he was found dead. Heart disease,  
the authorities said, was the cause.

When his trunk was opened the police  
found bonds, letters of credit and money,  
representing a large fortune.

The American Consul-General has done  
all in his power to find the heirs to the  
property. Nothing in the correspondence  
of Dr. Freye divulges any traces of possi-  
ble heirs. There were diplomas from va-  
rious American universities and several  
letters, which bore the superscription  
"Dr. Charles de Freye, practical physician,  
Spokane, Washington."

Only one clue was found which might  
lead to the discovery of an heir. On sev-  
eral handwritten cards the phrase "From your  
loving sister" was discovered.

There were several letters from a lady  
in New York, who has been communica-  
ted with, but she has replied that she  
knows nothing of the relatives of Dr.  
Freye.

Inquiries in Spokane Falls and San Fran-  
cisco have resulted in nothing that will  
in any way lead to the finding of rela-  
tives.

The authorities in Vienna, judging from  
the name, and from information given by  
persons about the hotel, believe that the  
deceased was either a Belgian or a Swiss  
by birth.

If within a definite time no heir is  
found the Consul-General will claim the  
property and send it to America.

## FRANCE.

### DUPUY ASKED TO FORM A CABINET.

France's Prospective Premier Has  
Been Twice Thus Honored.  
Delcasse to Remain.

Paris, Oct. 27.—President Faure, at 9  
o'clock this evening, asked M. Dupuy to  
form a Cabinet, in succession to the Bris-  
son Ministry, which resigned on Tuesday.  
It is thought the new Cabinet will be  
composed as follows:

M. Dupuy—Premier and Minister  
of the Interior.  
M. De Freycinet—Minister of War.  
M. Constans—Minister of Justice.  
M. Delcasse—Minister of Foreign  
Affairs.

M. Ribot—Minister of Finance.  
M. Bourgeois—Minister of Public  
Instruction.

M. Dupuy has asked until to-morrow  
to decide, but he will doubtless accept the  
task, unless unforeseen difficulties arise.  
M. Charles Dupuy was born at Puy on  
November 5, 1851, and has already been  
twice Premier of France.

After having been a pupil of the Superior  
Normal School, a teacher of philosophy,  
honorary vice-president and an officer of pub-  
lic instruction, M. Dupuy was elected a  
Deputy of the Haute-Loire, in 1885, and  
was re-elected in 1890, 1893 and 1894.

He was Minister of Public Instruction in  
the Ribot Cabinet in 1892; President of the  
Council of Ministers (Premier) and Minister  
of the Interior in April, 1895; President of  
the Chamber of Deputies in December, 1897,  
and President of the Council and Minister  
of the Interior in May, 1898, which offices  
he resigned on January 14, 1899.

M. Dupuy was regarded as a strong rival  
of M. Cassiniere-Peier in the canvass for a  
successor to the late M. Carnot as Presi-  
dent of the French Republic.

There is no truth in the rumor, which  
was current in London last night, to the  
effect that President Faure had been assas-  
sinated.

President Faure received M. Delcasse to-  
day, and has a long conference with the  
former Minister on Foreign Affairs.  
M. Delcasse had a long talk this after-  
noon with Captain Barriere, the French  
officer sent to Paris by Major Marchand,  
with the latter's report.

Vienna, Oct. 27.—The Duke of Orleans  
has started for Brussels.

Louis Napoleon Raises a Loan.  
London, Oct. 28.—The Home correspond-  
ent of the Times says: "I learn that Prince  
Louis Napoleon, who was supposed to have

Foreign Notes.

Rookwood, Australia, has the largest cem-  
etery in the world. It covers 2,000 acres.  
Only a plot of 200 acres has been used  
thus far, in which 100,000 persons of all  
nationalities have been buried.

Prince Ferdinand of Romania, who has  
been hunting in a violent fashion, expressed  
a desire to kill a bear. Luck favored him,  
but